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University

of

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon

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APR 10 1918 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

President's Report

1915-16

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon

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University of Saskatchewan

Report of the President

To the Chancellor
and Members of Convocation,

A year ago the University conferred its first degrees in Agriculture and in Law. This year Engineering claims the honour. The University now has four Faculties in being—Arts, Agriculture, Law and Engineering, and one in becoming—Pharmacy. Since the first degrees in course were conferred in 1912, 36 women and 83 men have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 5 men the degree of Bachelor of Science, 3 the degree in Agriculture, 3 the degree in Engineering, 16 the degree in Law and 9 the degree of Master of Arts,—a total of 155. To these should be added the 24 who have received the Associate in Agriculture—a grand total of 189 graduates. It is safe to say that nearly one thousand have experienced at least a portion of the intensive culture of the Unversity, while two or three hundred times as many have tasted the extensive culture directed by Mr. Greenway.

REGISTRATION

Last year your attention was turned to the University's appeal to the different races living within the Province. This year we may point to its appeal to all sections of the Province.

If we take the two first transcontinental railways, the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., as our lines of division, we find that the University received more students from the C.P.R. main line and the south than from the C.N.R. main line and the north. At least eighteen or twenty of the graduating class come from the south country. The number credited to Saskatoon is very large. Not a few families have moved to this city for the advantages of the schools and the University, and not a few young men who have come to the province to enter one of the professions have made the University city their home, and so report it. This is not the only benefit which Saskatoon derives from the University. Many of her young boys and girls find it possible to take University courses because they can live at home.

A glance at the biographies in *The Sheaf* discovers a different story. Eight of this year's class were born in the United States, seventeen in Britain, twenty in Ontario and ten in Saskatchewan, and all the Saskatchewan born came from the south country. I believe that this year saw the first Saskatonian born and bred enter the University.

We began the year with some misgivings about the number of students who would enroll. Last year our numbers reached 445, an increase of 63 over the previous year. This year they have fallen to 406, a decrease of 39. This is our first decrease. In 1911 we reported an increase of 38, in the following years increases of 42, 92, 140 and 63. Had the number of First Year Agricultural students not shown a remarkable increase, our total attendance would have fallen below that of two years ago.

We may, I think, attribute this large increase in the number of First Year students in Agriculture to the abundant harvest, to the growing reputation of the College and to a better appreciation of the value of an agricultural education. We have no reason to reproach the people of this province with a lack of appreciation of the value of education. They learned that lesson before they came to Saskatchewan, and they are now translating their ideals into generous grants and liberal support.

Not long ago an American Commission gathered some interesting information about the effect of education upon farm earnings. They found that the farmer with a common school training gets from $301 to $742 a year for his labor; the man with a high school training from $651 to $1268; the college-bred farmer from $796 to $1,721. A college training doubles the earning capacity of the farmer's son who remains on the farm; and many of us believe that the money value of an education is not the most important thing. We must not, however, underrate the economic value of an education, for all rural betterment rests upon an economic basis. Better living is dependent upon better marketing and better farming. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that better farming results from better education. If our Agricultural Colleges can double the earning capacity of those who come to them, they can quadruple the capacity of these same people for better living. For they not only open up many new avenues to happiness, they transport the traveller with greater speed along those avenues.

It is worth noting that while one-half of the students registered in Agriculture this year are under twenty-one years of age, less than one-quarter of the remainder of the student body are under that age. And may I add that this year there has been an appreciable lowering of the average age of the student body. This is doubt less due in part to the enlistment of the senior students. Approximately one-quarter in Arts, one-eighth in Engineering, one-twelfth in Law and none in Pharmacy are under twenty-one. If one were to examine more closely the ages of the Agricultural students taking the degree and the Associate Course, one would find that degree men in Agriculture are fully as mature as those in Arts, and that the difference is due entirely to the age of the men in the Associate Course.

May we not infer from this fact that the farmers of the province want their boys, as they reach the age of 15 or 16, to get more schooling, and schooling with an agricultural bias? The University is meeting only a fraction of this demand, and it can never hope to meet it fully. The people of the province must organize a system of Secondary Education with a strong Agricultural bias. I do not think that the purely Agricultural High School is what is wanted. Our boys are hungering for an Agricultural Education, but it is an education with the emphasis on Education and the coloring of Agriculture.

The young girls of the country are just as keen about educational advantages as the boys. They are enquiring about courses with a tincture of Household Science; but we have not been able to provide them. When better times return, it will be a comparatively easy task to provide courses with the essentials of a good education, flavoured with the Household Sciences. As in planning courses in Agriculture it has been found advisable to keep steadily in view two distinct groups of students—the prospective specialists in Agriculture and the young farmers; so in shaping courses in Household Science, the needs of specialists must be sharply distinguished from those of the Homemakers. Specialists in Agriculture and in Household Science are greatly needed, but their number will always be relatively small. Their training should be thorough and scientific. The course for the young farmer is a blend of the practical with the general. It is a preparation for citizenship no less than for farming. So the course for Homemakers should combine the practical subjects of Household Management with the staples of general culture, relieved by a variety of electives. By the latter I mean such subjects as English Literature, History, Music, Art and Modern Languages.

FACULTY OF ARTS

The work of the Faculty of Arts has dropped into an efficient routine. There are no startling features to report. The departments of English and of History have suffered through the absence of Professors Bateman and Underhill at the front. The Science departments are experiencing the inconveniences of insufficient laboratory accommodation. The additions of Dr. Wilson to the staff of the English department and of Dr. Dexter to the Biological department have compensated for much. Dr. Wilson is almost an old timer. After a brilliant course at Queen's University, he came to the Regina Collegiate Institute, and from there was called to the Principalship of the Normal School. The University was fortunate in persuading him to become one of its teachers. Dr. Dexter comes from one of the most progressive states of the American Union, and is a graduate of the University that Saskatchewan has tried to copy. From Wisconsin Dr. Dexter went to Columbia, where he enjoyed the benefits of a Fellowship, and was honoured with the Doctorate. His coming brought much needed relief to the Professor of Biology. We hope that he will remain with us longer than his brother alumnus of Wisconsin, Professor Gray. During the two brief years that Dr. Gray was Professor of Economics he succeeded in awakening a keen interest among the students in Economic questions. He, himself, soon began to probe deeply into Saskatchewan's problems. Much as we regret his departure, we can hardly blame him for accepting the offer of a position with a much larger salary and the opportunity of continuing those studies in Southern Agriculture which made his reputation. He hopes to publish shortly the results of his Saskatchewan studies. The work of the Economics department has been carried on in a satisfactory manner by Messrs Sibbald and Estey.

It is with regret that I annouce the resignation of Miss Oliver, and Professor Burgess. Miss Oliver was one of our first graduates, and since graduation has been assisting in the work of the University. Professor Burgess has been in charge of the analytical work in Chemistry for four years. He leaves us to accept a very attractive offer in industrial Chemistry. We greatly regret to see these members of the staff leave. They have made many friends and have given excellent service to the University.

A few days ago we were startled to hear of the resignation of Principal Lloyd of Emmanuel College. Principal Lloyd is one of the trail makers of Western Canada. His going will remove a very active and powerful force from the public life of this province. His interests have not been confined to educational work; he played a large and important part in the temperance and other reform movements. This province has good reason to remember his great services and we all wish him the greatest success and happiness in the years to come.

The Principal of another affiliated college is leaving,fortunately for but a season. The departure of Dr. Oliver with the Western Universities' Battalion will be received with mingled regret and pleasure,—regret that the province and the College are to lose his services for even a year; pleasure that the men in the Universities' Battalion are to have such a good friend with them.

The senior Professor of Physics has succeeded in winning the confidence of the scientific departments of the Dominion Government. He is co-operating with the Meteorological Observatory in securing weather records and in making the University a good observation station. Through him the Dominion Astronomical Observatory has placed in the University a very delicate Seismograph, and already he has secured some valuable records of earthquakes and earth tremors.

Another notable change in the University has been the extensive use made of the Library. The collection of books is not large, but it is well chosen and easily accessible. At almost any hour of the day or evening it is frequented by eager groups of readers, who work with the greatest freedom and in comparative quiet. There is no better index of the intellectual activity of the students than the use made of the Library.

LAW AND ENGINEERING

The work of the Law School has been greatly facilitated by the Law Library which has been opened in the Annex. The quality of the work in the Law School is steadily improving. More students are devoting their main energies to their Law studies than formerly. The institution of Moot Courts has proved a decided success. Mr. J. W. Estey, a recent graduate of Harvard, joined the staff this year.

The other junior Faculty of the University, that of Engineering, has been placed upon a better basis. Mr. Mackenzie on the completion of a graduate course in Harvard, became Professor of Engineering, and is introducing some of the good features of that course into the School here. With him is associated as Lecturer Mr. John P. Oliver who received his training in the Toronto School of Practical Science. Though it is not intended to attempt, for some years to come, more than the course in Civil Engineering, a student may complete one, and the greater part of two years in other Engineering Courses at this University.

PHARMACY

The attendance in Pharmacy has increased and the work of the School materially improved. The course is planned to meet the needs of the practising druggists of the province. So well pleased are the members of the Pharmaceutical Association with the work that is done, that they now require all candidates for license to take a course in this or another approved School. They also offer for competition annually a Silver Medal and several prizes. This Association has from the first followed a large and generous policy in the matter of education. They decided to give their apprentices a better training, and they devoted their accumulated funds to this purpose. They were convinced that they could get better results by using these funds to supplement the work of the University than by attempting to establish a separate school with a scanty endowment. Accordingly, they offered to transfer to the University fifteen thousand dollars if the Governors would establish a School of Pharmacy. This the University agreed to do. From the first the School has followed high standards, and bids fair to rival the best. To Mr. Robert Martin, of Regina, Mr. Walter Pennington of Moosomin and .... of Moose Jaw is due the credit of establishing this School of Pharmacy on right lines.

CONNAUGHT MEDAL

The most prized of the gifts received by the University during the year came from H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, who offered a Gold Medal for annual competition. Hitherto the Governor General's Gold Medals have been given only to the older and larger Universities. We greatly appreciate this gracious act of the Duke of Connaught. The University Council decided to award the Medal to the most distinguished member of the graduating classes, and in making the award agreed to recognize capacity for leadership as well as scholarship.

Two phases of the University's work deserve especial notice. Ever since the College of Agriculture was established, much attention has been given to experimental work. The Field Husbandry plots have been planned on an extensive scale. Investigation work in Aminal Husbandry and Poultry is also being done. Already results of a far reaching character are beginning to appear. It is felt, however, that the field investigations conducted here will necessarily have a local character, and problems peculiar to other districts will remain unsolved. It is proposed in time to attack the more difficult problems of other localities. Plans are now under consideration, but little will be done until the return of better times

EXTENSION WORK

The Extension Work is growing rapidly. Last year we reported that its different activities reached directly one-fourth of the people of the province, and indirectly affected a great many more. This year it has given greater prominence to the Short Courses. Thirty-four were held with a total attendance approximating 12,000. The most successful courses were in Swift Current and Weyburn. Fifty Junior Exhibitions, intended for the benefit of the school children were a conspicuous feature of the year's work. Meetings in non-English communities were held in greater numbers and with larger attendances. For the first time a Homemakers' Club has been successfully established in a Ruthenian community. Unusually effective work was done in the Poultry and Dairy demonstration cars. These and the Better Farming trains have been very exacting in their demands upon the staff.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the triple demands of teaching, investigation and extension work exceed the strength and time of the staff. As the College turns out a larger number of trained men, it will be an easier matter to secure relief by utilizing their talents.

SUMMER SCHOOL

One of the most promising features of the University's work has been the Summer Courses for Teachers. These courses were organized at the request of the Department of Education. They are intended to aid the teachers in introducing a greater measure of Nature Study and Agriculture into our rural schools. A demand has arisen for more advanced work in Science. The staff has been most generous in giving of its best to this work.

A pleasant feature of the Summer School has been the life in the Students' Residence. Hitherto the old Saskatchewan Hall has been large enough to accommodate all who wished to come. This year the new Qu'Appelle Hall will probably be finished in time to come to its aid. Qu'Appelle Hall is a beautiful building with more accommodation than the old. Its Dining Hall will be used for a Gymnasium for the present. Beneath the Dining Hall is a large Swimming Pool, and near this the Common Room.

Saskatchewan Hall has played an important part in the life of the students. It has been, perhaps, the most effective factor in forming student opinion.

STUDENT'S ACTIVITIES

It is a pleasure to report that the students have displayed unusual talent in the work of their organizations. They have exhibited a capacity for self-government and initiative that is rare. They have conducted the Representative Council, the Literary Society and the Athletic Association in an excellent manner. The successful management of the Residence is due to their talent for self-government and to Miss Tennant's tact.

During the session The Dramatic Society attempted a rather ambitious play in the Empire Theatre. The performance was excellent. The Glee Club gave one of the best amateur concerts of the season. The Literary Society held a series of excellent meetings, one being devoted to Canadian Literature, another to Tennyson, another to Shakespeare. This Society also conducted with success a series of debating contests.

One cannot but feel that through these agencies the students are receiving an excellent preparation for citizenship. One of the things that impressed me most was the way in which the women took their full share of the work of the societies, the ability and excellent judgment which they displayed.

ENLISTMENT

The shadow of the war has been over the University during the past session. It has disturbed our studies, filled our minds with anxieties and taken away many of our best. Possibly Saskatchewan has suffered less than some of her sister Universities, but to us it seems enough.

Eleven members of the staff have offered themselves for overseas service, and over 180 of the students have gone or are going. There is every prospect that fully a score or more will shortly follow. The first volunteers went in the 11th Battalion with the First Contingent. One of these was severely wounded, another died in a London hospital. The next group included three of the staff and a score of students. One lost his life off Shorncliffe, another won the medal for distinguished conduct before he was severely wounded.

A little more than a year ago, nearly a full platoon left to reinforce the Princess Patricias. They have seen severe action. One of their number, willingly took the post of danger, and gave his life for others. Six of his companions have since been wounded. Others have followed in their steps. One, in his eagerness to fit himself for duty, underwent a serious operation. He died before he donned the khaki.

Hardly had registration begun last fall before men became restless and began offering their services to different units. The restlessness became so evident, that steps were taken to organize in conjunction with the other Western Universities a Battalion and Field Ambulance. The demand for medical examination blanks indicated an almost wholesale exodus from the University. Then came the conflict between duty to king and duty to home, and many a boy took the harder course and faced responsibilities to dependants at home. In their perplexities they came for advice. We refrained from urging them to go, for we stood in a peculiar relationship. Their parents had placed them in our care, and expected us to treat them as they themselves would have done. Possibly I should say no more, but in justice to the boys I think this should be said. Their first impulses were generous and unselfish, and after they had had opportunities to calmly think things out, they decided wisely, with very rare exceptions. To those who let their boys go with great reluctance, this grain of comfort may be given. That decision to take a man's share in the greatest struggle of human history has done more than you think to make a man of your son. It was a great price for you to pay; it may be a greater price than he expected to pay; but he will be a better man for daring great things in a just cause.

Every department of the University sent its quota. Engineering sent its all, professors and students with one exception. Law sent more than a section; Emmanuel, a half-platoon; its Presbyterian sister, a section and a Principal; Agriculture nearly a platoon and Arts the balance of a half-company. One class in Arts, the coming seniors, have very few men left. In the years to come the class of 1917 will be honoured among its fellows. Of the 51 men who to-day complete their undergraduate course, practically one-half are now wearing the king's uniform, and a dozen more tried to go.

Upon the scrolls in the halls of the College have been placed the names of those who have enlisted.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. MURRAY

Degrees

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Norlaine Burnett, Regina
Bessie Ellen Clark, Saskatoon
Esther Ambroshia Colbiornsen, Saskatoon
Marion Henley Dewdney, Prince Albert
Florence Evelyn Gruchy, Strassburg
Marion Williams How, Rouleau
Edith Hunter, Peterboro
Sybilia Kydd, Wapella
Mary Roberta McGregor, Saskatoon
Maud Boyd Wilson, Saskatoon
Andrew Eugene Andreen, Allan
Philip John Andrews, Plymouth
Oscar Cleon Bridgeman, Saskatoon
William James Burnett, Niagara Falls
William Chipping, St. Alban's
* Cable Boville Clark, Saskatoon
* Walter George Coates, England
* Bradford Alexander Cooke, Beachville, Ont.
* Charles William Downer, Bungay, England
* William Gilmour, Saskatoon
* Walter Arthur Gray, Saskatoon
* Galen Gordon Heffelfinger, Moose Jaw
* Frank Clarence Irwin, Moose Jaw
* Albert Edward Johnson, England
Lawrence Eldred Kirk, Moose Jaw
Abram J. Loeppky, Laird
Arthur Edward Minchin, England
* Clifford McConnell, Saskatoon
* Joseph Arthur MacFarlane, Nokomis
* Donald Colin MacRae, Carlyle
Ritchie Alexander Robertson, Carlyle
* George Graham Reynolds, England
* Horace Henry Towill, Moosomin
* William Raymond Waind, Arcola
* Richard Gordon Warman, Moncton N.B.

*Enlisted for Overseas Service

Walter Spillman Wickenden, Folkestone
Frederic Wood, Saskatoon
Reginald Wood, Stoughton

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

* John Kenneth Dawson, Rosthern

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

In Agriculture

Edward Cecil Sackville, Saskatoon
Henry Saville, Wiwa Hills

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

(In Civil Engineering)

* Spencer Ball, Saskatoon
* George Oliver Thorn, Weston

BACHELOR OF LAWS

John G. Banks, Edgehill, Ont.
* Kenneth Branaman Crawford, B.A., North Battleford
John Feinstein, Saskatoon
William Hall, Lemberg
General Middleton Grant, Saskatoon
* Earl Winfield Van Blaricom, B.A., Kingston
* John Henry Warren, Saskatoon
* John Alexander Weir, B.A., Saskatoon

MASTER OF ARTS

* John George Diefenbaker, B.A., Saskatoon
Richard Hamer, B.A., Saskatoon
Stanley McDonald Mighton, Saskatoon
* Reginald Miller Luckraft, B.A., Saskatoon
With Honors in Philosophy and History)

BACHELOR OF ARTS

(Ad Eundem)

W. R. Francis, B.A., (Knox, Ill.)
Gertrude Patrick, B.A., (Toronto)
Mabel Patrick, B.A., (Toronto)

MASTER OF ARTS

(Ad Eundem)

John Smith Dexter, M.A., (Wisconsin)

***Enlisted for Overseas Service**

Announcements

ASSOCIATES IN AGRICULTURE

Leander R. Biehn, Guernsey
James R. T. Forbes, Saskatoon
* Oscar William Goulden, Ebenezer
Alfred Frederick Loveridge, Grenfell
* John Duncan MacFarlane, Abernethy
* William Gladstone McNaughton, South Qu'Appelle
Dell Henry Perley, Wolseley
* Thomas Rowles, Saskatoon
Urban Thoroughgood, Baildon
* Grover Whittingham, Edgeley

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

Muriel Buttery, Swift Current
Helen May English, Battleford
Nelson Woodsworth Taylor, Moosomin
* Walter Collingwood, North Battleford
Iona Lawless, Prince Albert
* Kenneth MacKenzie, Qu'Appelle
Bessie Lakken, Regina College
Ehtel May Smith, Regina
James Burns McGeachy, Saskatoon
Elsie Hall, Swift Current
* Clifford Hallett, Yorkton

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

First Year Arts to Skuli G. Lindal*
First Year Arts to Paul B. Wiklund
Second Year Arts to E. J. Baldes
Second Year Arts to F. W. Streib*
First Year Agriculture to J. B. Harrington*
Second Year Agriculture to M. P. Tullis
Second Year Agriculture to W. E. Lake

CARSWELL PRIZES IN LAW

First Year Law to V. E. Kleven
Second Year Law to A. L. Bates
Third Year Law to J. A. Weir*
Special Prize to J. Feinstein

*Enlisted for Overseas Service

PRIZES IN PHARMACY

Materia Medica to A. L. Davies
Chemistry to C. E. Tregale
Pharmacy to C. E. Tregale
Dispensing to J. E. R. Ramsay*

DIXON PRIZE

Second Year Agriculture to P. Peters

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SILVER MEDALS

Second Year Arts to J. Burns McGeachy
Second Year Agriculture to J. R. T. Forbes

GRADUATION HONORS AND DISTINCTION

Honors in French and English to Florence E. Gruchy
Honors in History and English to G. G. Heffelfinger*
Honors in History and English to H. H. Towill
Honors in Latin and German to M. Roberta McGregor
High Honors in Chemistry and Mathematics to O. C. Bridgeman
Great Distinction in Arts to J. A. MacFarlane*
Distinction in Arts to L. E. Kirk, Norlaine Burnett
Distinction in Civil Engineering to Spencer Ball*

GRADUATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Copland Scholarship to O. Bridgman
Shannon Scholarship to John A. Weir*
Rhodes Scholarship to J. A. MacFarlane*

THE CONNAUGHT GOLD MEDAL

* John Alexander Weir, B.A., L.L.B.

*Enlisted for Overseas Service

Pension System

Interpretation

1. (*a*) "Age" used with reference to a University Official, shall be construed to denote his age on the last anniversary of his birth preceding the date or point of time to which reference is made;

(*b*) "University official" means a member of the University Staff;

(*c*) "University Staff" includes all persons who may have been or may hereafter be appointed to permanent positions in the University. Such persons may be distinguished by a salary reckoned on a per annum basis. In cases of doubt the Board of Governors shall decide.

(*d*) "Contributor" means a University official from whose salary deductions are made;

(*e*) "Period of Service" means the time during which the salary received by a contributor may be taken into account for the purposes of calculating a pension;

(*f*) "Salary" means the remuneration or wages paid to a contributor in respect of his service, but does not include special or other allowances.

Application

2. This plan with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, shall apply to every University official appointed after the coming into force of this plan whose age at the time of such appointment does not exceed fifty years and every such University official shall become a contributor and shall be entitled to the benefits of this plan.

3. University officials desiring to become subjects to this plan must make application to the Bursar within four months after the coming into force of this plan (that is, November first, 1915). No application made after this date will be favorably considered. Members of the staff on active military service may defer their application until three months after their return, provided that they like the others, date their contributions from July first, 1915.

Contribution

4. The contribution of each contributor shall be the following percentage of his salary which percentage shall be deducted from the salary as it becomes payable, that is to say:—

(*a*) Five per centum if his age does not exceed twenty-five years at the time when the first contribution becomes payable;

(*b*) Five and one-half per centum if his age then exceeds twenty-five years but does not exceed thirty years;

(*c*) Six per centum if his age then exceeds thirty years but does not exceed thirty-five years;

(*d*) Six and one-half per centum if his age then exceeds thirty-five years but does not exceed forty years;

(*e*) Seven per centum if his age then exceeds forty years but does not exceed forty-five years;

(*f*) Eight per centum if his age then exceeds forty-five years.

Special Cases

5. If the salary of a contributor is for any period temporarily stopped on the ground of ill-health or if for any period a contributor is on leave of absence without salary, he shall during such period continue to contribute under this plan in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by regulations to be made in that behalf by the Board of Governors.

Retiring Allowances or Pensions.

6. A Pension shall be granted in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) To any contributor upon his attaining the age of sixty-five years.

(*b*) To any contributor who becomes wholly incapacitated for further employment, and is so certified, to the satisfaction of the Governors, by at least two physicians.

(*c*) To any contributor who is retired from the University Staff in consequence of the abolition of his office for the purpose of improving the organization of the department to which he belongs, or who is retired to promote efficiency or economy in the University provided that he shall be entitled at his option to receive in lieu of a retiring allowance a refund of the whole amount actually contributed by him under this plan, with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum compounded yearly.

(*d*) To any contributor whose term of service is not less than thirty-five years and whose age is not less than sixty years.

7. The annual pension to a contributor shall be two and one-half per centum of the total salary received by him during the last

thirty-five years of his serivce, or if his period of service is less than thirty-five years, then during the whole of his period of service. from the time of his appointment in this University.

8. Every person who receives a pension upon the ground of being wholly incapacitated for the further performance of his duties and is less than sixty years of age, may at any time be called upon by the Governors to furnish evidence of his continued incapacity, and if he refuses or neglects to furnish such evidence, he shall forfeit his said pension or, if the evidence establishes that the incapacity is only partial, or no longer exists, such person's pension may may be called upon to fill any office or situation for which his previous services render him eligible, and which is not lower in rank or emolument than that from which he was retired, and if he refuses or neglects so to do, he shall forfeit his pension.

9. If any person, under the age of sixty-five, who has been retired from the University Staff on a pension granted under this plan is permanently re-appointed, his pension shall thereupon cease to be payable, and he shall again become a contributor under this plan and his contribution shall be the same per centage of his salary as was paid by him as his contribution during the first period of his service and if he is subsequently retired from the said service his pension shall be calculated as if the two said periods of his service had been continuous.

Allowances to Dependents

10. If any contributor dies,

(*a*) Leaving a widow, who has been his wife for a period of at least five years and who is not more than fifteen years younger than her husband, the Governors shall grant to her during her widowhood an annual allowance computed as hereinafter authorized;

(*b*) Leaving a child or children and leaving no widow or leaving a widow who subsequently dies, the Governors shall grant an annual allowance computed as hereinafter authorized, to or on behalf of such child if there is only one, or to or on behalf of such children taken collectively if there is more than one, until the youngest attains the age of twenty years.

(*c*) Leaving neither widow nor children, but a widowed mother solely dependent upon him the Governors shall grant an annual allowance computed as hereinafter authorized.

(*d*) Leaving a widow not provided for in (*a*) or leaving children not provided for in (*b*) or leaving an aged father, the Governors may grant such an annual allowance for such period as they may deem reasonable, provided that no such allowance shall exceed six hundred dollars per annum.

11. The allowance referred to in the last preceding section shall be equal to one-half of the retiring allowance which the deceased contributor would have received had he been retired from the University Staff at the time of his death, or which he was actually receiving at the said time provided always that the annual allowance to any one child shall not in any event exceed six hundred dollars, and that no allowance be paid to a child over twenty years of age.

12. Any moneys payable under the last two preceding sections to or on behalf of any child or children under the age of eighteen years may, in the discretion of the Governors, be either paid to such child or children direct, or to any person or public institution, to be expended on behalf of such child or children in such manner as may seem to his or their best advantage.

Return of Contributions

13. If any contributor voluntarily retires from the University Staff before becoming entitled to a retiring allowance under this plan, he shall be entitled to a refund of the whole amount actually contributed by him under this plan, but without interest.

Enquiry

14. Before granting a pension or other benefit allowance to any person under the provisions of this plan, the Governors shall determine and report to the contributors the grounds upon which the pension or allowance is granted.

General

15. Nothing herein contained shall be understood as impairing or affecting the right of the Governors to dismiss or remove any person from the University staff.

16. An account, to be called the Pension Account, shall be kept of all moneys received or paid out under the provisions of this plan and of the assets and liabilities appertaining or resulting from the operation of this plan. There shall also be kept, in connection with the said account, such records as the Governors may deem necessary.

17. All deductions from the salaries of contributors, and all payments otherwise made by contributors, under this plan, shall form part of the revenues of the University, and shall be carried to the credit of the Pension Account, and all retiring allowances, refunds of contributions and other payments authorized by this plan shall be payable out of the revenues of the University, and shall be charged to the said Pension Account.

18. This plan shall go into operation July first, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(Twenty-four members of the Staff joined the Fund in 1915).

Reports

Brief extracts from the different reports are given below:—

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

ENROLLMENT

	Arts	*Agric*	*Law*	*Engin.*	*Pharm.*	*Total*
Deduct	232	150	36	8	18	444
in two Facs.	15	12	9	2	0	38
	217	138	27	6	18	406

NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

	Can.	*Brit.*	*U.S.*	*Scan.*	*Teut.*	*Ruth.*	*Others*
Arts............	101	94	9	6	2	3	1
Agriculture......	52	57	12	8	8	—	1
Law............	14	10	1	1	1	1	—
Engineering.....	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy.......	12	4	—	—	2	—	—
Total	181	168	23	15	13	4	2

AGES

	16–20	21–25	26–30	30–
Arts............	59	100	38	35
Agriculture........	72	36	28	14
Engineering.......	1	4	3	—
Law..............	3	24	5	4
Pharmacy.........	—	10	4	4
	135	174	78	57
Deduct in two Faculties	6	14	5	13
	129	160	73	44

DENOMINATIONS

	Angl.	*Bapt.*	*Meth.*	*Presby.*	*R.C.*	*Others*
Arts............	61	11	56	87	7	10
Agriculture......	18	6	39	65	1	21
Engineering.....	4		2	2	—	—
Law............	4	2	4	17	3	6
Pharmacy......	5		5	3	3	2
	92	19	106	174	14	39
In two Faculties	4	3	5	21	1	4
	88	16	101	153	13	35

DISTRICTS REPRESENTED

The Province was divided into three districts,—the C.P.R. main line and south; C.N.R. main line and north; between the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

	C.P.R.	*Between.*	*C.N.R.*	*Other Provinces*	*Abroad*
Arts..............	44	121	12	16	39
Agriculture.......	36	96	11	3	5
Engineering.......	2	3	2	—	—
Law..............	5	30	1	—	
Pharmacy......	4	8	2	3	1
	91	258	28	22	45
In two Faculties	6	19	6	2	5
	85	238	22	20	40

Dean of Agriculture's Report

The total registration in the College of Agriculture for the year was 150. Twelve of these were registered in other college courses.

	First Year	*Second Year*	*Third Year*	*Fourth Year*	*Total*
Associate..........	85	19	11	3	118
B. S. A...........	7	5	6	2	20
From other courses..					12

The preparation of 87 of those who entered the First Year of the Degree and Associate courses is indicated by the following standards attained:—

Junior Matriculation, 11; Third Class, 10; High School Entrance, 17; Grade Eight and less, 40.

Of these students, 64 wrote on the Christmas and 55 on the final examinations. The number of failures in Animal Husbandry was 1, in Arithmetic 4, Biology 3, Dairy 11, English 4, Field Husbandry 1, Physics 8, Poultry 8, There was a smaller percentage of failures than in former years.

Important lines of experiment and research have been projected in tillage methods, crops and live stock. The pure science branches have co-operated heartily in this work in the matter of analysis of soils and crops and in plant breeding. The weather reports from the Physics Department have been timely and helpful.

The Extension Work has been carried on as usual but with many difficulties. The scarcity of help prevented many of our most experienced lecturers and judges from assisting. Investigation and other lines of work rendered it impossible for our own staff to assist as freely as in former years.

EXTENSION WORK

The following is a brief summary of the activities of the Extension Department for the year ending March 31st, 1916.

Spring Stallion Shows—13.

Ploughing Matches 64—Including three summerfallow competitions. The ploughing match includes the complete operation, from the strikeout to the finish on the same day. The fallow competition includes at least 25 acres prepared for the seed.

Exhibitions 116—Judges of live stock,two in each case and three where the live stock entries warranted it, were provided. The number includes 13 exhibitions in unorganized districts. There are 115 agricultural societies regularly chartered, but a number of these did not hold exhibitions. Domestic Science demonstrators were supplied to exhibitions where Homemakers' Clubs exhibited largely.

Good Farming and Standing Crop Competition 23—Experts provided for this work were called upon, after a thorough drilling at the College of Agriculture, to place awards on standing fields of wheat, oats, flax, barley, alfalfa, grass, roots, potatoes, fodder corn, farm gardens and farmsteads. Seventy-five competitions were decided, and personal interviews conducted with approximately 500 entrants. The number at the head of the paragraph refers to the number of societies engaging in the enterprise. Each had the privilege of entering five different classes of crops.

Junior Exhibitions 23—Expert assistance was provided for a large number of exhibitions in the schools. Not all applicants were so assisted, as the department staff was not equal to the demand.

Seed Fairs 84—Speakers and demonstrators visited this number of places, generally two for two days. Lectures were given on seed selection and live stock, and the schools were visited and addressed by the speakers.

Poultry Shows 25—Many of these competitions were held in conjunction with seed fairs, but additional poultry experts were provided.

Short Courses in Agriculture 34—Short Courses in Agriculture were planned and the staff provided for the following places, Saskatoon, Estevan, Swift Current, Humboldt, Melfort, Invermay, Togo, Govan, Milestone, Outlook, Alsask, Rosthern, Saltcoats, Dubuc, Melville, Punnichy, Scott, Unity, Cut Knife, Paynton, Shellbrook, Craik, Weyburn, Rouleau, Mortlach, Qu'Appelle. Grenfell, Stoughton, Redvers, Oxbow, Lampmann. The aggregate attendance at these courses was 11,656.

Dairy Meetings 122 Meetings in a dairy car provided by the Canadian Northern Railway were held at 94 points and were attended by 3544 people. Other dairy meetings held in the northeastern part of the province totalled 28 and were attended by 494 people.

Better Farming Trains—Staff and equipment were provided for the trains, which made 132 stops and were visited by 37,609 people.

Farming Conferences 25—Gradually the old-fashioned farmers' institute meeting is giving way to more modern methods. It is still necessary to carry on a certain amount of this work, chiefly in the foreign settlements. Twenty-five of such meetings were held and were attended by 1913 people.

The Homemakers' Convention held in May, was attended by about 200 delegates. The accommodation in the residence was insufficient. This convention was very successful. The weather was pleasant; the program entertaining and helpful. The freedom of the University with all its attractions, gardens, shrubs, poultry and stock, makes it an ideal place for the women from the farms to gather and spend a week together.

The Agricultural Society's Convention, held the first week in January, was well attended and the interest was keen.

The Better Farming Train was equipped here at the College with models, machinery, stock, and for the most part, with men. It travelled across Saskatchewan on main and branch lines on both C.N. and C.P. Railways. It had cars fitted up for housing and demonstrating stock, for demonstrating farm machinery and buildings, for soils and crops, Household Science, a boys' and girls' car and a nursery car for the babies.

During the late fall Professor Baker fitted up a car for special poultry demonstrations in killing, plucking, shaping and marketing poultry. This was operated in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and the C.N. Railway The instruction was much needed and well received.

During July, 1915 two excursions were run to the College, one from North Battleford and the district north and one from the Goose Lake country. The excursionists—mostly farmers with their wives and sons and daughters—were served with luncheon in the

Live Stock Pavilion, and were then shown the features of interest to them.

BULLETINS

The University entered into an arrangement with the British Columbia Forest Branch for the purpose of publishing a series of bulletins on Farm Buildings for the Prairies. The work of compiling, draughting etc. was done here under the supervision of Professors Greig and Shaw. They were assisted by Messrs. Christie and Beale, of the B. C. Forest Service, and two draughtsmen. All the expense was bôrne by British Columbia. The bulletins have been published and are free to us for distribution. They are proving very valuable for answering questions regarding building. They also contain timely suggestions in regard to the care and management of the particular kinds of stock which they are intending to house. Professor Shaw prepared a bulletin on the killing of swine and the curing of pork and beef. Professor MacKay prepared two short bulletins, one on Testing Milk and Cream and one on Butter Making on the Farm. Professor Baker prepared a number of leaflets on poultry work, and Professor Bracken and Professor Cutler a number on various phases of crop production.

THE FARM

The crops on the farm in 1915 were good considering the fact that only about twelve inches of rain fell from September 1914 to September 1915, and this following an extremely dry season in 1914 when we had less than two inches of rainfall during the growing season. Our wheat average was about 33 bushels, and oats about 62. The weather was too dry for alfalfa, especially after the dry season preceding. We harvested only about 40 tons of alfalfa hay. Roots and corn both did well, though the corn was frozen to the ground June 15th. We still have ensilage which is standing us in good stead when grass is scarce.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The need for a course in Domestic Science is as great as ever. I hope it will soon be forthcoming. Many requests for this work come from young ladies living in the province. The girls in other courses should be able to elect studies in Household Science.

We are very much in need of a Horticulturist. We cannot afford to delay this important branch of work much longer.

We should engage at least one more man in each department for Extension Work. Mr. Greenway's difficulties in this respect are very great.

Departmental Reports

Extracts from the reports sent in from the different departments are printed below. The classes given and the enrolment in each class are indicated by the numbers after the name of the department.

English	1	2	3	6	7	8	Total
Enrolled	40	55	22	26	12	7	162

In English 6 representative works in prose and verse of the nineteenth century were studied. In English 7 a course on standards in literary criticism was included. In English 8 we traced the History of English Literature by means of representative selections from the poets and prose writers from Chaucer down to Browning and Thackeray. For the seminar, which was held every two weeks, each student was required to write a critical analysis of the thought and style of representative selections from three poets and three prose writers of the period under consideration.

I think provision should be made for doing more systematic work in the practice of essay writing in English 1 and 2. Each student should be required to write a short essay every week for the first ten weeks of each term. For the examination of these essays there should be an instructor who would meet the members of the class once a week, preferably in groups of not more than ten. This would improve the work of the English Department, and would increase the student's power of expression in other branches of his course as well.

French	A.	1	2	3	5	6	19	Total
Enrolled	10	22	40	11	4	3	2	92

The majority of students in French 1 were seriously deficient in preparatory training. French 2 was an excellent class. For Division II. I required a special essay, a synopsis of a play with observations on the characters.

"I should like to urge the importance of building up the French Library as rapidly as possible."

German	A.	1	2	4	7	19	Total
Enrolled	11	8	12	8	15	1	55

Greek	A.	1	2	Total
Enrolled	3	5	3	11

Latin	A	1	2	4	5	Total
Enrolled	8	27	5	1	1	60

The Pharmacy students 18 in number took Latin A. till Christmas.

The work done in the various classes in Latin and Greek did not reach a high standard save in the case of a few students, but it was on the whole fairly satisfactory. Latin 2 was a very satisfactory class. One student took the special work in Latin. I am afraid the classical training of the students we are likely to get for some years will make special work in Classics rare.

Hebrew	1	2	3	Total
Enrolled	7	5	2	14

The attendance was much impaired by enlistment. Of the twenty who took Hebrew I in 1914–15, only five entered Hebrew 2 in 1915–16. Hebrew 3 was given for the first time.

Philosophy	1	2	4	5	Polit.	Total
Enrolled	48	1	3	5	2	59

Of the 48 who registered in Philosophy 1, fifteen did not appear for the April examination and four failed. (Enlistment was largely responsible for the number who dropped out).

Mathematics	1	2	3	4	5	19	Astrom.	Total
Enrolled	41	12	9	4	3	3	24	96

There has been a considerable decrease in the registration in Mathematics 1.

With the development of the School of Engineering into a College there has come a request for classes in Mathematics specially designed to meet the needs of Engineering students. When the work of this College goes forward again it will be desirable that the department should, as far as possible, comply with the request. At the present time, however, this compliance is impossible and the best the Department can do in the matter is to give courses not primarily intended for students of any college, but adapted as much as may be to the mathematical needs of all.

In my past reports I have urged the immediate development of the mathematical section of the library. During the past year owing to financial conditions the Department has not urged this matter, but has endeavored to restrict its expenditures to books that were urgently needed either for the immediate purposes of the instructors or for the actual work of the classes. While this has been done, it has been hoped that it would prove to be only temporarily necessary, and I would say again that the members of the Department are most strongly desirous of an early resumption of the policy of developing the mathematical library in respect both to back volumes of the various mathematical periodicals and to the further purchase of important mathematical books.

Biology	1	2	3	4	6	21	22	Bact	Total
Enrolled	36	9	8	11	23	88	9	8	192

The number of students in Arts taking Biology this year was 30 greater than that of the previous year. The same increase appeared in the number of Agricultural students.

The instruction in the new classes 3 and 4 suffered somewhat from lack of equipment.

Research in Biology.

(1) Reproduction of Gnetales

During the summer the investigation of the reproduction of the Gnetales, concerning which progress was reported last year, was completed and an article written thereon. The conclusions have an important bearing on the reproduction and evolution of the flowering plants as a whole. The article takes up some 50 pages of the current number of the American Journal of Botany, the official organ of the Botanical Society of America. It was impossible in the time to complete the investigation of a number of minor points in the reproductive process. These were left for future work.

(2) Anatomy of Primitive Flowering Plants

I have been collaborating with Professor I. W. Bailey of the School of Applied Biology of Harvard, on a study of the anatomy of primitive flowering plants. The results are to be published in a series of articles. The first one is completed and was read by Professor Bailey before the Botanical Society of America at its

Christmas meeting in Columbus. It is entitled "Is the Vesselless Secondary Wood of certain angiosperms a Retention of Primitive Gymnosperm Structure?" by W. P. Thompson and I. W. Bailey. The other articles in the series will follow at intervals.

(3) Inheritance in Wheat

As reported last year experiments were begun in an investigation of the inheritance of several characteristics of wheat and other plants. The work was undertaken primarily to furnish material for demonstration to classes in heredity, but at the same time and with the same material to investigate certain problems in heredity. This year the scope of the work has been broadened, and it is now the intention to investigate the inheritance of all possible characteristics of the wheat. During the past summer sufficient cross pollinations were made to secure about 1000 hybrid seeds. It will be necessary to secure second and third generation plants before definite conclusions can be drawn.

(4) Inheritance in Alfalfa

At the request of Professor Bracken a good deal of time was spent in self-fertilizing different strains of alfalfa. A long series of experiments had to be performed before a successful method could be perfected, as little success had been obtained elsewhere. Professor Bracken wished to determine whether the plants would breed true or break up, and thus decide their fitness for distribution. We plan to carry the work further and to attempt to formulate any general laws governing the segregation of characters and their general inheritance.

COLLECTIONS, PREPARATIONS, ETC.

The collection and preservation of class room material was carried on very efficiently by W. E. Lake, student assistant. The sectioning, staining, mounting and general preparation of material was done during the college term by Messrs. Burnett and MacRae, who also assisted with the actual laboratory instruction.

The collecting, pressing etc. for the University herbarium progressed to such an extent that we now have carefully identified specimens of most of our ordinary plants (about 650 specimens in all). This summer we plan to study the rarer and more difficult species. The work is to be supplemented this summer by the collections of students and agricultural district representatives in various parts of the province.

The identification of specimens for teachers and others throughout the province requires an increasing amount of work each year. In this way we are able not only to render a service to the teachers, but to secure valuable specimens and data on distribution. Last year about 800 specimens were identified.

This year we are enabled through the kindness of Dean Rutherford to begin a small botanic garden near the site of the green house. For the present it will be used chiefly for experimental work in heredity, but a little space will be used for the introduction of native plants, particularly promising grasses and legumes. It is hoped in this way to build up gradually a first class botanic garden.

The more important needs of the Department are as follows:—

(1) A lantern for illustrating lectures.

(2) Photomicrographic apparatus for illustrating articles for publication and for making lantern slides.

(3) Herbarium cases.

(4) A boy or man to wash glassware, attend to flies and rabbits, look after apparatus, microscopes, etc. and to take care of the laboratory generally.

Chemistry	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	21	22
Enrolled	64	14	7	2	38	2	6	22	9

Total in Arts, Science, Engineering and Pharmacy 133
Total in Associate Course in Agriculture 31

Work has been carried on in the summer on soils and fodders. Soils have been analyzed from various parts of the province and also from the University Experimental Plots. We should have a Chemistry building containing rooms especially adapted for this work and a permanent staff to carry it on throughout the year.

Physics	1	16	2	3	5	6	21	21b	22a	22b	25
Enrolled	38	6	7	2	1	4	74	76	21	28	8

The work in Physics 1 has never been better.

During the past summer the Department has made a physical analysis of about one dozen soils, three samples of each. Besides these soils which were taken from different localities in the Province, a number of others taken from the University plots were analysed and their moisture equivalents and moisture contents determined. This work was undertaken with the purpose of throwing light upon peculiar crop results which were observed on these particular plots.

During the year the Dominion Government offered to provide a Seismograph on condition that it be installed, the constants determined and the records when obtained returned to the Observatory at Ottawa. During the year a number of earthquakes have been recorded, and many microseisms. These latter are likely to prove of considerable scientific interest, because of their occurrence so far inland. Another year's work to which could be given some systematic study of results should prove of much value.

The meteorological records have also been made during the past year. The work has now been put upon a better basis than it was earlier in the year, so that each day the record of sun, wind, run, temperature, pressure and humidity is made and entered in a permanent record book. These records, which are desired at the head office at Toronto, are forwarded monthly.

There should also be added just as soon as it is possible a magnetograph, a recording potential measurer, as well as a sunshine recorder to record not only the duration of sunshine, but its energy value.

The Department has suffered this year as in previous years from lack of accommodation. When classes overlap, as ours at present of necessity do to a large extent, there is sure to be extra care and less efficiency, to say nothing of comfort. One other room for laboratory work is a necessity. The room adjoining the large general laboratory would prove of value to the Department.

Field Husbandry	1	2	3	4
Enrolled	92	29	21	5

Additional time is required or laboratory for the First Year. The laboratory accommodation in all classes is hampered owing to the want of a hot house.

Investigation work carried on last year was as follows:—

I. WHEAT

1. The choice of varieties (20) yield, earliness, strength of straw, disease resistance, quality, milling and baking test.

2. Treatment of the seed, Fanning mill, (6), Formalin (5), Size of seed (6).

3. Rates of seeding (5) yield, earliness and quality.

4. Dates of seeding (5) yield, earliness and quality.

5. Depth of seeding (4).

6. Time of cutting (4) yield and quality.

7. Time of stooking (4) quality.

8. Improvement by selection and breeding, 20000 plants in foundation beds. 350 centgeners, 12 multipliers, 200 strains in heredity studies, 1000 crosses.

9. Tillage of prairie sod for (11)

10. Tillage of wheat stubble, flax stubble, pea stubble, potato stubble and corn stubble, for (65).

11. Tillage cf fallow for (21)

12. Rotation effect—wheat after six different crops.

13. Fertilizer effect—wheat after 21 different fertilizers or combinations of fertilizers.

II. OATS

1. The choice of varieties (25), yield earliness, stiffness of straw, disease resistance, and quality.

2. Treatment of seed (6) Fanning mill.

3. Rates of seeding (5) yield and earliness.

4. Dates of seeding (5).

5. Mixtures for grain (10)

6. Improvement by selection and breeding, 20,000 plants in foundation bed, 101 centgeners.

7. Tillage of wheat stubble for (13).

8. Tillage of fallow for (21).

9. Rotation effect—oats after six different crops.

III. BARLEY.

1. The choice of varieties (20), yield, earliness, strength of straw.

2. Rates of seeding (5)

3. Dates of seeding (5).

4. Improvement by selection and breeding, 13,000 plants in foundation beds, 77 centgeners, 25 crosses.

5. Tillage of prairie sod for (13).

6. Tillage of wheat stubble for (13).

7. Tillage of fallow for (21).
8. Rotation effect—barley after six different crops.

IV. FLAX.

1. The choice of varieties (15) yield, earliness, disease resistance, oil content.
2. Rates of seeding (5).
3. Dates of seeding (5).
4. Improvement by selection, 40 centgeners.
5. Time of cutting (4).
6. Manner of curing (4)
7. Tillage of prairie sod for (13).
8. Rotation effect—flax after six different crops.

V. RYE.

1. The choice of varieties (5).
2. Rates of seeding (5).
3. Dates of seeding (5).
4. Improvement by selection.
5. Fertilizer effect—rye after 21 different fertilizers or combination of fertilizers.

VI. PEASE.

2. Rates of seeding (5).
3. Dates of seeding (5).
4. Improvement by selection, 3000 plants in foundation beds, 39 centgeners.
5. Rotation effect—pease after six different crops.

VII. ANNUAL HAY CROPS.

1. The choice of classes and varieties (13).
2. Mixtures for hay (10).

VIII. BIENNIAL HAY CROPS

1. The choice of classes, varieties and strains (50 approv.).
2. Improvement by selection (40 plant rows).

IX. PERENNIAL GRASSES AND GRASS LEGUMES MIXTURE FOR HAY.

1. The choice of varieties (10).
2. Improvement — 70 plant rows.
3. Mixtures for hay (12).
4. Fertilizers effect (21).

X. PERENNIAL LEGUMES FOR HAY

1. The choice of varieties (50).

2. Improvement by selection and breeding, 1200 plant rows, 110 multipliers.

3. Rates of seeding (5).

4. Distance apart of rows (5).

5. Time of cutting (4).

6. Surface cultivation for (4).

7. Effect of different bacteria cultures on (4).

8. Fertilizer effect—Alfalfa after 21 different fertilizers or combination of fertilizers.

XI. ROOT CROPS.

1. The choice of classes (6).

2. The choice of varieties (25), Swedes, turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots.

3. Dates of planting (5) Swedes, mangels, carrots.

4. Distance apart of plants (3) Swedes, mangels, carrots.

5. High vs. medium vs. low drills, Swedes, mangels, carrots.

6. Tillage of prairie sod on Swedes (13).

7. Tillage of wheat stubble on rape (13).

8. Tillage of fallow on Swedes (21).

9. Rotation effect—Swedes after six different crops.

10. Fertilizer effect—Swedes after 21 different fertilizers or combination of fertilizers.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS WORK

1. Preliminary soil survey.

2. Co-operative work with Agricultural Students and others

If the Department is to be made a really efficient force in the field of Crop Production in the Province, two additional lines of work or extensions of work already under way must be undertaken. First, the study of our problems at several points outside Saskatoon where the soil and climatic conditions are different from those existing here, either by (1) a comprehensive yet thorough plan of co-operation with interested men in many parts of the Province, or by (2) a system of substations, planned after the fashion of our investigation field here, but on a smaller scale; these to be placed on some of the very different soil types in the several climatic divisions of the Province.

The second line of work that needs attention is the propagation and dissemination of pure clean seeds of improved strains of our best varieties of crops. Several of these will be ready for multiplication as soon as land can be prepared for receiving them. We should have at least 160 acres, but 320 would, in our opinion, be none too much for increasing for distribution the absolutely clean and improved strains that are fast developing. We are confident that the thirty million dollars that the Saskatchewan farmers lost through weeds will be saved, not by suitable tillage and rotation practices alone, but as well by discontinuing the sowing of impure seed. We believe we can supply absolutely clean and improved strains of at least eleven of our commonly grown crops in sufficient quantity to grow one acre each in every municipality every year, at a total cost of not more than $3500 per year. If we can do this, the Province stands to gain within the next two decades many thousand times the cost of the project.

Agriculture, Arithmetic and English		21	22
Enrolled	62	57	19

As in previous years, the work in Arithmetic was handicapped through unevenness of the class. The entrance standing of the majority of the class was higher than in previous years, and in consequence more work was done than in former years.

In English 21 more time was devoted to composition and spelling. The improvement noticed was remarkable. The work done in English 22 was not as satisfactory as in previous years.

Dairying	1	2
Enrolled	87	14

Owing to limited accommodation and equipment, students registered for Dairying 1 had to be divided into two sections. One section came for work Friday afternoon, the other Saturday morning. Each section was again subdivided. Mr. Broby carried on work with part of the section in separating, butter making etc. while I conducted a class in testing milk, cream, etc. with the remainder.

The Special Dairy Car, leaving Saskatoon January 7th and operating on the C.N. Railway from that date until March 15th, claimed my time and attention between the previously mentioned dates. Two meetings were held daily except in a few cases where weather or late trains interfered. Each meeting lasted from two to three hours, and the remarks of the two speakers were illustrated by lantern slides. Very frequently persons remained after the close of the regular meetings to discuss further matters in connection with different phases of dairy work.

Agricultural Engineering	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b
Enrolled	86	72	70	22	25	25	17	10

Class 1 is too large, and should be divided into sections. The shop work of the B.S.A. men was unsatisfactory because of the lack of definite periods.

Lectures were given by Professor Greig to Civil Engineering students on Mechanical Engineering and Structures. The latter work was undertaken because of the enlistment of Messrs. Mackenzie and Oliver.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

The work done in the department of Civil Engineering amounted to 18 hours of lectures and 36 1-2 hours of laboratory work per week. The total number of class enrolments was 32, but the total number of students in the Faculty was 8 distributed as follows, 3 in the Fourth Year, 4 in the Second and 1 in the First. Six enlisted for overseas service before the end of the year.

PHARMACY

Eighteen students attended the classes in Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Dispensing and Prescriptions.

I beg to refer to the inconvenience we are under in not having proper laboratory and storing facilities. Our stock and apparatus cannot be kept in the laboratory as now constituted, which necessitates a great deal of unnecessary handling and loss of valuable time. We also have felt the need of a properly equipped dispensary where dispensing can be done under proper conditions.

University of Saskatchewan

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916

EXPENDITURE

Administration		$18,752.13	
Instruction		69,565.31	
Library		2,374.33	
Laboratories		6,298.45	
Buildings		36,962.52	
Experimental Plots		5,012.66	
Live Stock—Experimental and Instruction		3,500.00	
Extension Dept.		20,989.48	
Dominion Aid—			
Extension Work Work	$14,932.44		
Instruction and Research	14,168.64	29,101.08	
Miscellaneous		8,201.96	$200,757.92
College Farm		2,118.64	
Farm Boarding House		344.06	2,462.70
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts			300.00
Stock Adjustment			331.28
Capital Account			100,816.26
			304,668.16
Balance—Revenue over Expenditure			9,023.72
			$313,691.88

REVENUE

Balance from 1914–15	$20,039.47	
Live Stock Increase 1914–15	2,384.10	
		$22,423.57
Current Revenue—External		
Dominion Grant, Aid to Agriculture	13,650.00	
Provincial Grants—		
Education	25,000.00	
Agricultural Extension	24,000.00	
Succession Duties	20,601.03	
Corporation Taxation	61,049.39	
Supplementary Revenue	46,665.06	
		190,965.48

Current Revenue—Internal		
Fees	10,726.60	
Rents	420.00	
Interest	993.40	
Scholarships	50.00	
University Hall Surplus	1,978.70	
		14,168.70
Capital Revenue—External		
Provincial Treasurer		86,134.13
		$313,691.88

University of Saskatchewan

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916

ASSETS

Bank—		
General Account	$ 5,400.48	
Savings Account	2,070.38	
Bursar's Petty Cash	50.00	
		7,529.86
Inventories—		
Stock	4,833.84	
Miscellaneous	6,297.92	
Unexpired Insurance	4,392.32	
Interest Accrued	1,406.13	
Rent of Siding Unexpired	80.83	
		17,011.04
Accounts Receivable—		
Advances on Expense accounts	150.00	
Dominion Government Aid to Agriculture	27,300.00	
Miscellaneous	4,648.01	
		32,098.01
Pension Fund Investment	3,884.36	
Mortgage Receivable	12,252.30	
		16,136.66
Provincial Treasurer—		
Capital Account		73,349.00
University—		
Site	91,111.44	
Buildings	1,283,538.38	
Equipment	170,882.49	
Improvements to Grounds	21,773.20	
		1,567,305.49
College Farm—		
Land	59,000.00	
Buildings	93,898.17	
Fencing	10,901.81	
Implements and Harness	15,451.92	
Boarding House	4,653.28	
Live Stock	32,413.18	
Live Stock Increase	494.82	
		216,813.18
		$1,930,243.24

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable—		
Current	$ 8,326.44	
Capital	4,390.13	
		12,716.57
Bursar's Surplus and Deficit	3.08	
Miscellaneous Unclaimed Funds	205.15	
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	650.90	
Pension Fund Reserve	5,963.74	
		6,822.87
Provincial Treasurer—		
Appropriations Current	27,300.00	
Capital	73,349.00	
		100,649.00
General Fund—Balance		9,023.72
Surplus Account		1,801,031.08
		$1,930,243.24

STATEMENT OF UNIVERSITY HALL ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916

DEBIT

Salaries	$ 6,194.22
Provisions	13,258.48
Upkeep and Miscellaneous	2,462.57
	21,915.37
Balance—to General Fund Account	1,978.70
	$23,894.07

CREDIT

Revenue	$23,894.07
	$23,894.07

University of Saskatchewan

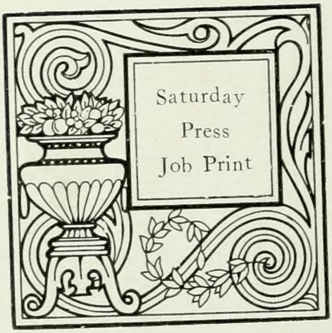
STATEMENT OF COLLEGE FARM ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916

DEBIT

Seed		$ 495.31
Feed	$5,971.52	
Less Inventory	902.00	
		5,069.52
Wages		7,528.36
Gasoline		184.31
Binder Twine		118.85
Maintenance Repairs and Renewals		2,716.63
Stock for Fattening		1,892.25
Miscellaneous		1,393.29
Poultry Department—Balance		1,129.11
Garden Department—Balance		1,587.57
		$22,115.20

CREDIT

Sales—		
Wheat	$ 929.92	
Add Inventory	3,780.00	
		$ 4,709.92
Other Grains		189.85
Milk and Cream		4,006.51
Piggery		2,853.55
Feed to Poultry Dept		958.41
Miscellaneous		4,173.37
Live Stock Increase		2,342.77
Insurance on Wheat		762.18
		19,996.56
Balance to General Fund Account		2,118.64
		$22,115.20



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